



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

that Washington received the sword of Cornwallis in the surrender at Yorktown, even describing the horse on which he sat at the time. The letter of Franklin to Strahan is also taken seriously, although it has come to be looked upon as one of the philosopher's jokes. Was it Amherst who boasted at the outbreak of the Revolution that with five thousand English regulars he would engage to march from one end of the continent of North America to the other? It sounds more like the braggart Grant, to whom the saying is generally attributed. Washington is made to attend the Virginia convention on the Constitution — which he never entered; and Hamilton is held up to view for using, on a larger scale than it had ever reached before, the barter system in Congress to attain his ends, although the history of the Continental Congress from 1777 had been little else than such bargains. The deafness of Washington is said to have been "growing" on him in 1780, certainly too early a period for its appearance. A touch of journalism will account for the reference to a modern naval hero, and for the curious error of making Roger Wolcott Secretary of the Treasury.

Such slips of pen and memory do not affect the general tone of the book, which is wholesome and appreciative. "No figure in modern history compares with him as an influence toward public conscience." "Without great events Washington would not have been famous, and, on the other hand, he made events great by his ability in meeting them." "He made enemies in his life, but he left none at his death." The number of such sentences could be multiplied, and would only show how well Mr. Hapgood had read the character of Washington and measured its greatness as well as its weakness. There is no attempt to picture his family connection as unusual, or to represent his mother as a grand matron of heroic proportions. Mrs. Washington, his wife, is not raised above the mediocrity where she belongs, nor are superhuman gifts ascribed to her. Due credit is given to the men whom Washington called around him, and of whose abilities he had a fine discrimination. The story is told evenly and, as a whole, with good taste and judgment.

WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD.

The Acquisition of Political, Social, and Industrial Rights of Man in America. By JOHN BACH MCMASTER. (Cleveland: Cleveland Printing and Publishing Company. 1903. Pp. 123.)

THIS little volume of about 120 pages consists of three lectures delivered at Western Reserve University in the spring of 1903, under the auspices of the Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The author's purpose seems to be to trace the growth of the rights of man in American history from the Congress of 1774 down to the middle of the nineteenth century. The treatment from beginning to end is clear and concrete, because the various "rights of man" are traced in their historical settings, instead of being discussed in an abstract philosophical way.

The first lecture covers the period of the Revolution down to the ratification of the Constitution. The first important topic deals with the shifting of the basis of contention between the colonists and England from the rights of Englishmen to the rights of man, and the resulting Declaration of Independence. The author declares the ground taken by the colonists that they could not be taxed by Parliament "had been answered and fairly well refuted" (p. 12). He does not give the argument in refutation nor state by whom the answer was accepted. It was not accepted by the Whigs in America nor by the "Pitt Whigs" in England. It can be truly said that scores of moderate Tories in America preferred to rest their contention on the old ground rather than shift to the new. After enumerating the rights of man as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, it is refreshing to read :

It has become the custom in our time to decry these statements as glittering generalities. They are nothing of the kind. You may dissent from them, you may pronounce them totally wrong . . . yet these principles as laid down in the Declaration of Independence are just as truly principles of government by the people, as the divine right of kings was once the foundation of absolute monarchy (p. 14).

By comparing the bills of rights in the first state constitutions with the actual provisions of these constitutions, the author shows how wide was the gulf between the rights of man in theory and the rights of man in practice. He probably widens the Revolutionary conception of the natural rights of man when he extends it to include voting and holding office. The author is on safer ground in asserting that the Constitutional Convention of 1787 took a great step forward in turning over to the states the question of suffrage instead of tying it up by some Constitutional provision. The latter part of this lecture shows how far progress in industrial and social rights lagged behind the acquisition of political rights, and how the Revolution left untouched the social and industrial rights of the laborer, the poor, and the unfortunate. In justification of the seeming inconsistency of the Fathers, McMaster declares that they were in no sense disorganizers or anarchists, but that they waited for a chance to apply the rights of man decently and in order.

The second lecture is given over, in the main, to marking the progress of the new nation in a social and industrial way. The contest between the first political parties is looked upon as one between social and industrial classes. The rates of wages for different sections are given, and the effect of the western movement of population on the price of labor is noted. The author points out that such trades as were organized tried to force wages up by strikes, and appealed to the public for sympathy. The agitation against imprisonment for debt, the work of the humane societies in calling for the reform of prisons are traced, and the beginnings of the movement for manhood suffrage are touched in this lecture and completed in the third lecture. In addition, the author devotes considerable space in the third lecture to a new movement

for the rights of man as represented by Robert Dale Owen and his experiment in socialism at New Harmony, Indiana. Other kindred movements and the establishment of journals devoted to agitation in favor of this, that, or the other social or philanthropic movement are noted. The book closes with a discussion of the reform movement in Rhode Island, led by Dorr, which eventuated in a new constitution, forbidding slavery and extending the franchise.

The one wish the reviewer has in closing this little volume is that it could be placed in the hands of every grammar-school and high-school teacher of American history.

WM. H. MACE.

Life of General Philip Schuyler, 1733-1804. By BAYARD TUCKERMAN. (New York : Dodd, Mead, and Company. 1903. Pp. v, 277.)

Mr. TUCKERMAN has succeeded in presenting the case of a much-wronged general in an impartial though not uninterested manner. The character of Philip Schuyler, hereditary and developed, is admirably drawn, and much space is devoted to his environment. The aristocratic landholder, who is at the same time pioneer on a rough frontier, is carefully and fully portrayed. The Hudson River manors are described, if not with the greatest accuracy of detail, at least with a force that leaves a clear impression upon the mind. The superficial aspects, the natural beauties of the region, the social life of the people, and the frontier dangers are treated rather than the more difficult subjects of their political and economic organization. Yet Philip Schuyler, and the social system of which he was a part, is set forth with no small literary talent. The limitations of the man and his ruling principles are so exposed that we can fully understand his conduct in the critical periods of his life.

After what appears to be an impartial examination of the Schuyler-Gates controversy, Mr. Tuckerman decides that the former's retirement was due to Gates's intrigues, in which the New England prejudice was artfully used. He comes to the conclusion (p. 231) that the retirement of Schuyler was an excusable error for Congress to make under the circumstances ; but that the choice of his successor was a great mistake. In support of this view the author points out that Schuyler's military career had been characterized by care and good judgment but not by brilliancy ; that his aristocratic manner, due to the environment in which he was born and bred, naturally irritated New-Englanders ; that this dislike was intensified by Schuyler's connection with the dispute between New England and New York over the New Hampshire land grants ; and finally that the necessary surrender of Ticonderoga, whose value was much overrated in New England, was quite sufficient to poison the minds of the Adamses, and other members from their section. Even the efforts of Schuyler in behalf of the health of his New England troops was misinterpreted, while his efforts to introduce discipline and subordination were